

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXX.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

No. 16

COAL MEN HIT BY FUEL BOSS

FUEL COMMISSIONER GARFIELD SENDS WARNING TELEGRAM.

THE COUNTRY AT WAR

And Fuel Must Come From The Mines at Reasonable Prices.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Whatever powers necessary will be employed by the Federal Government to stop the strikes of coal miners in the Middle West and prevent interruption of the Nation's fuel production.

This warning was given to-day by Fuel Administrator Garfield in a sharp telegram to miners and operators in the fields involved, reminding them of their pledge not to allow the output of coal to be diminished and declaring that any attempt to bring pressure to bear upon him to force a revision of coal prices would result in postponement of a decision on that question.

Dr. Garfield was in conference during the day with John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who reported that so far the strikes in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania were local in character, though they were threatening to spread. He expressed the hope that the men could be induced to return to work.

The Fuel Administrator did not comment upon his warning or go into details concerning the steps he proposed to take if it is not heeded further than to say that while the country is at war no interference with fuel production is tolerated. Congress has empowered the President to take over mines and operate them if he deems it necessary.

Message By Garfield.

The Fuel Administrator's telegram follows:

"American citizens engaged in the mining of coal, whether operators or miners, are for the most part mindful of the fact that our country is at war and that the burden rests upon them to produce the coal needed without interruption. But there evidently are some who fail to understand the gravity of the situation and who do not hesitate to advocate strikes at the present time as a means of forcing the Government at once to decide whether the wage increase agreed to at the meeting recently held at Washington by the operators and miners of the central district should be covered justly by an advance in the prices fixed by the President.

"The matter has been submitted to me and all concerned are expected to co-operate. I am giving immediate and close attention to the question and hope to reach a decision at an early date. The only circumstance within my control which will delay that decision will be the violation of the spirit of the arrangement between the operators and miners, which was that under no circumstances should the production of coal in the United States at the present time be allowed to diminish.

"If either the operators or the miners attempt to bring pressure upon me to reach a decision I shall postpone it and use whatever powers are necessary to compel the production of coal to meet the country's needs."

Mr. White reported that a considerable number of men were out in Springfield and Peoria districts, in Franklin and Williamson counties and in the Belleville coal district of Illinois. In Indiana, he said, six mines were idle because the men demanded wage increases, and in the Berghole district of Ohio several mines have shut down.

Wage Scale Agreed On.

Under the recent agreement reached at a conference here between the operators and men a new wage scale granting substantial increases was agreed upon. The operators first entered into the agreement conditional upon an advance in prices being allowed by the Government. The Fuel Administration refused to consent to such an arrangement, and the operators, according to the administration, finally agreed without that stipulation. The question of allowing

an increase in price for coal produced in the hands of a committee of the administration.

Fuel Administration officials say the men now striking want the increased wages to take effect immediately instead of at the next pay period, about November 1. In a statement to-night Dr. Garfield said the Fuel Administration and the railroads are energetically working on the problem of getting more cars to the mines, and that there is every hope that the coal shortage will be gradually remedied. He said that whether the increased demand for coal will be met by an increase of supply will depend upon car supply, the energy and patriotism of the miners, coal operators and laborers, and also upon the loyal recognition by every citizen that he is responsible for conservation and limitation in the use of coal to the utmost possible extent.

Production Shows Increase.

"Our production," he said, "has shown a steady increase over last year's figures so that the total of bituminous coal mined in 1917 will be about 50,000,000 tons greater than in 1916, and increased production of anthracite coal will show an even higher percentage.

"Complaints have been received from some mines that the increase in wages of miners has resulted in a falling off of production. It is charged that miners will quit work when they have earned a certain amount of money during the week, and thus the higher wages shortens the working time. In most cases where investigations have been made, however, it is shown that the short time has resulted much more from the shortage of cars than from the unwillingness of men to put in full hours.

"It is the opinion of the Fuel Administration that if all the people will show the same patriotism in the use of coal which the miners and mine operators are showing in its production, there will be enough coal this year for all war purposes and still leave all that is necessary for domestic industries and for keeping the people warm."

SOLONS TO VISIT

WAR FRONTS IN EUROPE

Washington, Oct. 16.—Ten members of Congress, traveling in unofficial capacity but carrying special passports arranged for by the State Department, are on the way to Europe to visit the war fronts and fraternize with the parliamentary representatives of the Allies. In the party are Representatives Dale, Vermont; Taylor and Timberlake, Colorado; Hicks, New York; Johnson, Dill and Miller, of Washington; Goodwin, Arkansas; Stephens, Nebraska, and Parker, New Jersey; former Representative Stout, of Montana, and Ross L. Hammond, a Fremont, Neb., editor, and others.

This visit is a development of the recent cabled and personal invitations of representative members of the British and French Parliaments for closer affiliation of the parliamentary bodies of the Allied governments thru personal conferences at the British, French and Italian capitals. President Wilson did not favor Congress officially accepting the invitation at this time, and neither house took action, but the ten members arranged their trip informally. Other representatives are expected to follow soon.

"While this is not an official commission," Representative Dale wrote his constituents in explanation of the trip, "it is certified by the Secretary of State and the Speaker of the House as one that goes in the interest of our country and the relations between its government and the governments of the Allied nations."

Members of the party are armed with letters of introduction to Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, to General Pershing and others. They will visit England, Belgium, France, Italy and Switzerland and hope to be back in Washington in time for the opening of Congress in December.

Redistricting Upheld.

The reapportionment of magisterial districts in Ohio county, making seven instead of eight, was upheld by the Court of Appeals, reversing the Ohio Circuit Court, and directing it to dissolve a writ of prohibition against County Judge Wilson. The court, in an opinion by Judge Hunt, also directed that, to prevent confusion, the order not be entered by County Judge J. B. Wilson until after the November election.

GATHERING THE GOLD FOR RESERVE BANKS

PRECIOUS METAL TO BE HOARDED AGAINST THE DANGERS OF EXPORT.

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson last night sounded a call for the mobilization of all the nation's gold reserves under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

In a statement made public through the board, President Wilson called upon all eligible non-member State banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve system without further delay that they may "contribute their share" to the consolidated gold reserves of the country and aid more effectively in "a vigorous prosecution and successful termination of the war."

Scores of such institutions have flocked to the system within the past three weeks, among them some of the largest trust companies of New York, Philadelphia and other cities. The movement to the Federal Reserve system has lacked only a final impelling force to assume the proportions of a landslide. Within less than three weeks resources of such institutions in the system have arisen from \$1,200,000,000 to more than \$2,600,000,000.

Must Control Whole.

Liberty Loan financing, the resultant activity in the money markets, the effect of the government's huge financial transactions upon the bond markets and the stock exchanges of the country have made it imperative, in the view of the administration, for the Federal Reserve Board to control not a major fraction of the gold reserve of the country, but the entire amount. The recent embargo on gold exports has made it highly desirable that this control be acquired as speedily as possible.

With the board in active, daily control of the country's huge store of gold, at present more than \$3,000,000,000, watching every avenue through which it may be lessened and vigilant in its supervision of the country's banking activities, officials believe that the financial position of the country may be rendered as nearly impregnable as human skill can make it.

At present the board controls the activities of institutions representing only one-half of the country's total banking resources. The latest report of the Controller of the Currency places at several millions above \$16,000,000,000 the resources of the banks within the system. Since that report was issued, however, nearly \$2,500,000,000 in resources have been added through the acquisition of new members.

There are, however, between 8,000 and 9,000 eligible banks and trust companies, with resources estimated at from \$12,000,000,000 to \$16,000,000,000, whose activities are entirely beyond the control of the Federal government, being governed only by State laws. The President addressed himself to these institutions.

A NEW GRAIN SUBSTITUTE FOR WHEAT

County Farm Agent Browder brought to this office Monday a few heads of a new cereal which eventually may play an important part in furnishing the world's bread supply.

It is called Egyptian wheat, and grows in a head very much resembling sugar cane. The grains are a little larger than the sorghum seed, of a rich creamy white color, and has a floury taste nearly like wheat. The heads are threshed in a wheat thresher, and the flour when ground, makes excellent cakes. It is also used for mixing with wheat flour for general baking. Mr. Browder secured the sample shown us from Mr. J. D. Powers, a farmer living near Aetnaville, who secured the seed originally from Texas, where it is extensively grown for the purposes mentioned. Mr. Powers planted the seed too late to mature this season, but enough of the heads ripened with which to plant a fair sized crop of it next season.

TAX NOTICE.

Pay your taxes now and save the penalty which will go on soon.
S. O. KEOWN,
Sheriff Ohio County.

KAISER'S DREAM OF AMERICAN GOLD

FIFTY BILLION DOLLAR TRIBUTE TO BE LEVIED ON UNCLE SAM.

New York, Oct. 17.—To attack the United States if he had been victorious in the war and make it pay Germany an indemnity of fifty billion dollars or more, thus making Germany easily the richest nation in the world, was the generous scheme of the Kaiser.

It has been known that the Kaiser proposed to conquer the United States after he had finished with the rest of the world and make us pay all Germany's war costs, but this is the first statement of the exact amount the Kaiser had expected to collect from us.

Henry Morganthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, states this in an article in the World.

Mr. Morganthau, referring to the war, says:

No matter how heavy the expense may be, it will be light in comparison with the price that the United States would have to pay if Germany won the war.

The great majority of Americans seems to have little realization of how close we stood to the brink of a precipice. It was no idle threat that the Kaiser uttered when he told Ambassador Gerard in October, 1916, that when this war was over he intended to stand no more nonsense from the Americans.

If Germany was victorious and Great Britain and France were crushed, the United States would have been attacked on the pretext that it had supplied the allies with money and munitions and be compelled to pay an indemnity that would make Germany the richest nation in the world in spite of her enormous losses. I have heard this indemnity mentioned at \$50,000,000,000, or 200,000,000,000 marks.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that this is what the Kaiser would have done if the allies had been defeated. Indeed, the humbling and crippling of the United States were no less essential to the Kaiser's ambition to create a master state than the humbling and crippling of Great Britain. Here were unlimited riches in the hands of 100,000,000 people who had not had the courage to defend themselves. They had made billions out of the war; why not take it away from them and put the German empire back on its feet?

When a Senator like LaFollette asserts that we had only a technical grievance against Germany, the men who applauded him for assailing the President's policy are blind and deaf and dumb to the calamity which was hanging over the country.

EXEMPTION RULES WILL BE CLARIFIED

Much confusion has resulted from the construction put by different county and district boards, upon the rules, issued at Washington, to govern their actions in the matter of granting exemptions to men drafted for war service. A number of boards, county and district, including the Ohio county board, have excused all married men, while other boards, as the district board at Madisonville, have reported many married men for draft service. It appears now that the authorities at Washington will soon undertake to clear up the confusion, and bring about some uniform rule for exemptions. When this is done it is highly probable that many men already in the cantonments will be returned to their dependent families.

McHENRY BOY IS A SHARPSHOOTER

Although he has donned the uniform of a sea soldier only since June 5 last, William W. Duncan, of McHenry, this county, has already qualified as a sharpshooter in the United States Marine Corps, winning the coveted medal and an increase of pay. He won his spurs at the recent Port Royal, S. C., shooting trials, after experts had put him and fellow Marines through a series of training at the various island camps.

During this training the men are taught the fine points and moods of the Springfield "30" so that by the

A CARD.



Having received nearly a thousand votes in my race before the late Republican primary for the nomination for Sheriff I feel like I have some friends in Ohio county, and to these friends especially I want to appeal for their most loyal and enthusiastic support of my successful opponent and for the entire Republican ticket.

My ideal of a true Republican is one who is as faithful in the hour of defeat as in the hour of victory, and the highest service the men who supported me in my race can do for me is to join me in a sincere and earnest effort to give the entire Republican ticket this year the largest majority in the party's history. Every man on the Republican ticket is well qualified for the position he seeks and highly deserving the honor of election, and let us all join hands for a victory for the entire ticket with a majority near the thousand mark.

Yours for success,

G. A. RALPH.

time the range is reached they thoroughly understand the rifle. Then follow lessons in the art of maintaining correct shooting positions, each man being coached by an individual instructor. This personal tutelage creates a keener interest amongst the men; range experts say.

It is an open secret that thousands of marines are now in France ready to take their stand in the cause of democracy, and the local boy will be well prepared when the time comes to join them. He is the stepson of Mrs. Katie H. Duncan, of McHenry, and joined the Marine Corps at Louisville, Ky.

DIPHTHERIA FATAL TO LITTLE ESTES PHILLIPS

Estes H., the eight-year-old son of Mr. Raymond Phillips, who lives just east of town, died Friday afternoon of diphtheria. The fatal malady pursued its usual course of rapid development, and the little fellow was sick only a very short time. After funeral services at the residence, conducted by Rev. R. D. Bennett, the remains were laid in their last resting place in Oakwood cemetery Saturday afternoon. May the God that guides the mysterious course of death comfort the parents in their hour of sorrow.

THE ALLIED NATIONS TO CONFER AT PARIS

Washington, Oct. 17.—While official announcement is being withheld, it is practically certain that the United States will be represented at the coming conference of all the nations at war against Germany, which probably will be held in Paris.

Secretary Lansing today authorized the statement that it definitely had been decided that there would be a conference and that the United States was considering participating in it with the possibility that it would be decided to do so.

JUDGE SLACK AFFIRMED IN COURT OF APPEALS DECISION

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that R. S. Rose, of Williamsburg, who won by a majority of fourteen on the face of the returns, is the Republican nominee for Circuit Judge in the Thirty-fourth district, affirming the judgment of the Whitley Circuit Court in the contest suit by W. R. Lay vs. R. S. Rose, of Barbourville. The case was heard yesterday and considered by Chief Justice Settle and Judges Carroll, Hurt, Thomas and Clarke. Judge Hurt dissented. As the case had to be disposed of to-day so that mandate could issue and the Secretary of State could certify the name to-morrow to go on the ballots in Whitley and Knox counties, the court did not have time to write an opinion.

The case cited above is one Judge Slack was called to Williamsburg to hear in the Whitley Circuit Court, where he decided in favor of Rose.

RUSSIAN ISLE SWALLOWED UP

BERLIN ANNOUNCES COMPLETE POSSESSION BY THE GERMANS.

NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED

German Dreadnaught Strikes Mine, But Gets Away And Its Fate Is Unknown.

Berlin, via London, Oct. 17.—German troops have captured the Russian island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, in its entirety, it was officially announced today by the German general staff.

The German statement says that Teuton naval forces had encounters with Russian torpedo boat destroyers and gunboats north of Oesel Island and in the Bay of Riga, and these resulted favorably for the Germans. The Russian ships were compelled to retire. The German vessels, it is added, sustained no losses.

Petrograd, Oct. 17.—The Russian War Office has completely lost touch with the Russian forces on the island of Oesel, it was officially announced today.

Naval skirmishing is continuing in the waters around Oesel Island, off the Gulf of Riga, Russian patrol ships having had encounters with German torpedo craft.

One German dreadnaught which ran into the Russian mine field defending Oesel Island on October 12, struck a mine, the statement adds. After the explosion the warship made for the coast and its ultimate fate is not known.

Big Push In Sight.

All the important infantry fighting last night in the Western war theater was confined to the French front, where attacks by Germans in the Aisne and Champagne sectors, as well as in the Verdun region, were repulsed by General Petain's troops.

There is promise of a speedy renewal of the activity in Flanders, however. Field Marshal Haig, for instance, sends from British headquarters today one of those laconic reports that so frequently have preceded the periodic attacks on that front. "Nothing of special interest to report," has meant in several of these cases that the British guns had opened their terrific drumfire preparatory to an attack.

The German high command apparently is anticipating a renewal of the British drive, as the latest Berlin statement in reporting the intense artillery activity in Flanders said no infantry attacks had taken place "up to the present."

There has been a spell of comparatively good weather in the arena east of Ypres, where the British steam roller is pushing its way through the German lines. Thus the British aviators apparently have been able to collect sufficient information to enable their artillery to pursue its work with its usual precision and telling effect, while mudfields presumably have dried out somewhat with the cessation of the rain.

An admission of possible significance was contained in the German statement on the Macedonian front situation, received last night. Several villages in the Struma region, on the right flank of the allied lines, northeast of Saloniki, have been "ceded" by the Bulgarians to the British, Berlin announces.

There has been notable patrol activity by the entente armies in Macedonia recently, and it seems possible that some aggressive move is finally to be made of the huge force the allies have had assembled there for many months.

Such a move might have been made in anticipation of a Bulgarian attack on the Saloniki armies of the allies, to which Germany is reported to have been urging King Ferdinand. Emperor William's visit to Sofia has been connected by one of the German newspapers with this reported project. Greece might now be expected to aid the entente in repelling such an attack or in pushing an offensive.

A declaration of war by Greece against Bulgaria, in fact, seems to be expected shortly by the central powers.